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TWENTY-FIRST YEAR.

14 PAGES

PHOENIX, ARIZONA, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1911.

14 PAGES

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## ADROITNESS OF MR. ROOT

He Complicates Mr. Borah's Favorite Resolution

## HE STIRS UP THE SOUTH

By Injecting the Race Question He Makes Southern Opposition to Proposition to Elect United States Senators by Popular Vote

Washington, Feb. 10.—Through the injection of the race question into the hitherto comparatively commonplace discussion in the senate of the resolution providing for the election of senators by a direct vote, Senators Root of New York and Bacon of Georgia today lifted the controversy to a plane of almost sensational interest.

The incident arose in connection with extended remarks made by Mr. Root in opposition to the Borah resolution. He said the national government could not afford to barter away the privilege of supervising senatorial elections in the south, if needs should arise for such supervision.

Also in speaking of the observance of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution, he said that from time to time "things happen" in the southern states which should not be permitted and which should be corrected, if not by the states themselves, then by the national government.

This declaration caused a visible stir on the democratic side. It at once became manifest that if anything was lacking to insure opposition to the resolution, it had been supplied by Mr. Root.

Mr. Borah, who has charge of the measure, charged that the race question had been dragged into the case for the purpose of alienating the minority. When Mr. Root concluded his speech, he left the chamber. Mr. Bacon immediately expressed a desire for specifications regarding the things the New York senator had said "happened in the south" which ought to call for federal intervention, but the demand did not reach Mr. Root until after Mr. Mr. Beveridge had made a formal reply to the New York senator's speech and the senate was prepared to adjourn.

Just before 6 o'clock Mr. Bacon reviewed the southern question. Repeating the remarks of the New Yorker, Mr. Bacon addressed himself directly to Mr. Root and asked, "What are the things to which the senator refers?"

Mr. Root's response was in no wise evasive or indirect. Recalling the substance of his previous remarks, he said he had references to the voluntary surrender by the government of the power to enforce the protection of the suffrage privileges of the southern negro. Facing senator Bacon and speaking with great deliberation, Mr. Root enumerated the peonage system, the lynching of negroes and the disfranchisement provisions such as the "grandfather clause" as in the constitutions of many southern states, as some of the things calculated to deprive the black man of that equal protection which the constitution guarantees.

"The people of the United States," he said, "are willing to fold their hands and wish the southern people Godspeed in working out their delicate problem so long as they do so in kindness, but should there be such oppression as calls for the exercise of the power of the United States to enforce the amendments, that power will be exercised and it ought to be."

Mr. Bacon replied that such questions as lynching and peonage were in no wise cognate to the subject under consideration. He accounted for the lynchings on the ground of severe provocation, which he said deprived men of their reason and made demons of them. He found one cause for them in the scarcity of population, and to show that this crime was confined to no one part of the country, he said there had been lynchings in New York in which the victims were burned to death. As for the charge of peonage, he declared there was no practice in the south worthy of that name. Indicating doubt as to Mr. Root having had such an offense in mind, Mr. Bacon said he was sure that the New York senator was really inveighing against supposed offenses against the franchise.

"Am I correct?" questioned Mr. Bacon.

"Perfectly," responded Mr. Root. Then he added: "If the constitution should be so amended as to provide for the election of senators by the direct vote of the people, the national government must retain the power to make these elections free and unhampered. Without this privilege, the government of the United States surrenders the power for its own preservation."

"Does the senator contend for the power of congress to annul laws now on the statute books of the states, such

as the 'grandfather clause'?" asked Mr. Bacon.

"Without the slightest doubt," said the New York senator.

"Well," returned the Georgian, "the senator has certainly put us on notice."

"I meant to put you and also the country on notice," replied Mr. Root, speaking with force.

Mr. Bacon said that to change the manner of the election of senators without giving the states control was a grave risk. Speaking of the past experiences of the south, he said: "If the southern people had not contended heroically against the conditions which confronted them, civilization would have been destroyed in the south, and it would have been but a short time before it would have been destroyed in the entire nation."

After a few remarks by Senator Fletcher of Florida, regarding the so-called peonage system of the south, the session ended for the day with Senator Borah's declaration that "Everybody knew perfectly well why the question of peonage and lynching had been brought into the controversy."

## SEATTLE'S NEW SYSTEM

Mayor-Elect Will Begin Cleaning Up Tomorrow.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 10.—George W. Dilling, elected mayor at recall election on Tuesday, will take office tomorrow at noon.

He announced tonight that upon taking office he would appoint as acting chief of police Captain C. S. Bunnick, who, as acting chief last September, cleaned up the town in a startling manner.

## RECIPROCITY CAMPAIGN IN THE BUCKEYE STATE

MR. TAFT APPEALS TO OHIO FARMERS.

Agricultural Interests Will Not Be Injured By Treaty.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 10.—Carrying forward his campaign for Canadian reciprocity, President Taft today made a direct appeal to the American farmer on that issue. He declared that the impression that reciprocity with Canada would injure the farmer was without foundation, and statistics, he said, would lend actual proof to his assertions.

Mr. Taft declared without reservation that the reciprocity agreement would be a benefit rather than a detriment to agricultural interests in this country.

As for himself, the president said that he felt undoubtedly that the general benefit of the pending agreement would entirely vindicate those who are responsible for it. The greatest reason for the adoption of the agreement, he argued, is the fact that it will unite two countries with kindred people and tying together across a wide continent into a commercial and social union, to the great advantage of both.

"Such a result," added the president, "does not need to be justified by a nice balancing with the pecuniary profit to each."

President Taft's address, the first of his present trip into the midwest, was delivered at the National Corn exposition, in the auditorium at the state fair.

Mr. Taft will press the reciprocity campaign in Illinois tomorrow.

## DANVILLE GRAND JURY TURNS OUT A GRIST

Two Hundred and Sixteen Indictments Returned Yesterday.

Danville, Ill., Feb. 10.—The grand jury today returned 216 true bills and adjourned until Monday. A large number of subpoenas was issued this evening, returnable next week, when it is believed the real work of sifting the charges of political corruption will be commenced.

Among indictments today were bills against City Attorney Frank W. Jones and Peter Sanichas, a Greek merchant, who are charged with perjury in connection with their testimony in the election inquiry. It was stated that several indictments were returned against vote sellers and at least one against a vote buyer, but the names were not disclosed.

An indictment containing 216 counts was returned against H. H. Whitlock, former county treasurer who is supposed to be in Detroit, charging him with embezzlement and malfeasance.

An order was immediately telegraphed to Detroit for his arrest. His bail was fixed at \$7,500. An indictment was also returned against Harry L. Freeman, clerk of the probate court who was Whitlock's chief clerk in the treasurer's office, charging him with being an accessory before the fact.

## ECONOMY IN COCHISE.

An Organization of Taxpayers to Bring It About.

Douglas, Feb. 10.—Greater economy in the administration of county affairs is the aim of an organization formed today when a large number of Cochise county taxpayers met. E. A. Packard was named president and C. O. Ellis secretary.

A committee was named to arrange for a permanent organization and a meeting at Bisbee next Friday.

## INSURRECTOS' SATISFACTION

Progressive Senators Believe They Swept Arizona

## NEW MEXICAN DOCUMENT

Constitution Was Taken to White House Yesterday and Will Be Submitted to President Taft on His Return from the West.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 10.—Support of statehood for Arizona has been pledged by United States Senators Bourne, Bristow, Brown, Clapp, Cummins, Dixon and LaFollette. They have given assurance that in so far as their voice and votes may tend to prevent, "Arizona will not be deprived of statehood because of the constitution's popular government features, particularly the initiative, referendum and recall."

This assurance was conveyed on February 8 to a newspaper at Phoenix in response to a complaint addressed to Senator Bourne by that paper, setting forth that Delegate R. H. Cameron had notified the people of the territory that if the constitution were in the form proposed, the delegate was convinced that it would fail of approval by congress and the president.

It was with no small satisfaction that the senators named, received the news that their telegram of reassurance apparently had not been without effect as the constitution was ratified yesterday by a large majority.

The recent ratified constitution of New Mexico which seeks to become a state at the earliest possible moment, was taken to the White House by Governor Mills, who was accompanied by William H. Andrews, delegate from the territory. The constitution will be laid before the president on his return from the west.

## JESSE JAMES' MOTHER DIES ON A TRAIN

The Eventful Life of Mrs. Zerelda Samuel.

Oklahoma City, Feb. 10.—Mrs. Zerelda Samuel, 88 years old, the mother of Frank and Jesse James, died this afternoon on a train fifteen miles from here. She was en route to Kansas City from the home of her son Frank, who lives on a farm near Fletcher, Okla.

Mrs. Zerelda Samuel was one of the prominent figures of western Missouri during the latter part of the civil war as the mother of the James boys, and later acquired notoriety, but through it all she remained true to her son. Mrs. Samuel was born in Kentucky in 1824, and was educated in a convent in Lexington, Ky. Her father was a soldier of the revolutionary war, and her mother the daughter of a prominent Kentucky family. In 1941 she was married to Rev. Robert James, a Baptist minister, and a short time later they removed to Clay county, Missouri. Her husband went to California during the gold rush and soon after his arrival there died, in 1855. The widow married Dr. Reuben Samuel, and until the opening of the civil war continued to live on the James farm.

During the war what was known as the "home guards" visited the place, and there their treatment of Dr. Samuel later caused him to become insane. A visit from the detectives of a private agency caused the loss of one of Mrs. Samuel's arms when the men, in their anxiety to capture Jesse James, threw a bomb into the house.

Later in life Mrs. Samuel charged each visitor 25 cents to visit the old home, and from this she received a comfortable income. Three years ago her second husband died at the hospital for the insane at St. Joseph, Mo., and since then the widow has divided her time between the home-stand and the farm of her son Frank in Oklahoma.

During the civil war Mrs. Samuel won admiration by her bravery. She was nearly six feet tall and of powerful build.

## PORTUGUESE SEPARATION.

Lisbon, Feb. 10.—A bill for the separation of church and state has been completed. It guarantees liberty of conscience and education and the propagation of the churches will be at the disposal of the clergy, the only stipulation being that the clergy shall be able to keep them up.

## GOV. SLOAN'S HOPE OF A CONCESSION.

Although the result of the constitutional election had been roughly discounted, and the majority was about what had been expected everywhere, the statehood question was, of course, a prominent topic of conversation yesterday.

A Republican reporter asked Governor Sloan for an expression of his views. The governor is always clear and concise in his utterances; he never clouds a question with words or with statements of doubtful meaning, and he was characteristically frank yesterday.

"I am just as desirous of seeing Arizona admitted to statehood now as heretofore," said the governor, "and everybody knows that I worked faithfully to that end in the Chicago convention and last year at Washington."

"I haven't yet abandoned hope that we may yet be admitted under the existing enabling act, or by some amendment to it," told the people the truth when I came back from Washington and said that there were unsurmountable difficulties in the way of the approval of the constitution."

"The result of the election has not removed these difficulties, and I have no hope that with the recall feature as applied to the judiciary, any argument or appeal which we can make will be effective to bring about executive approval."

"I shall do all I can to prevent the defeat of statehood, notwithstanding this situation, by using such influence as I may possess to obtain an extension of time, as it were, under the enabling act, by which the people of the territory—possibly by conceding something, and possibly by persuading the congress and the president to concede something—may obtain admission."

"Personally, while there are things in the constitution which I deem unwise, still I would, as a citizen, be willing to accept them if this would bring statehood—hoping that whatever should prove by actual experiment to be unwise would be corrected in the future by amendment."

## TRINIDAD DISASTER COST SEVENTEEN LIVES

TWO RESCUERS ARE AMONG THE DEAD.

The Explosion of Car of Blasting Powder Wrought the Havoc.

Trinidad, Feb. 10.—Seventeen lives were lost in the explosion that wrecked the Cokedale mine of the Carbon Coal & Coke company, eight miles from here last night. Tonight fifteen bodies, including those of Assistant Superintendent Sutton and Robert Meek, rescuers who lost their lives, have been brought to the surface. It has been determined by Superintendent Bayless, that the explosion of a car of blasting powder in charge of the shot firers caused the disaster. It is not known how the powder was ignited.

Practically the entire mine has been explored and the damage to the property is small. All of the victims died from the effects of the after damp and none of the bodies were mutilated.

With the exception of the two rescue men who perished, the victims were poles and Italians. Nearly all were married and some had large families. The company officials have given orders for the care of the widows and children.

## THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

Representative Parsons Claims It Has Been Violated.

Washington, Feb. 10.—"Claiming that Russia has violated the treaty of 1832 with the United States by denying Jewish citizens of this country the privileges extended other American travelers, Representative Parsons of New York introduced a resolution today calling upon President Taft to declare the treaty void."

The question will be discussed while the house is in conference on Wednesday.

## Wee Wants—Big Returns

"Great oaks from little acorns grow"—was one of the lines in the old copybooks that demanded the attention of the juveniles a generation or two ago. A modern adaptation of the same thought, and a most practical idea, too, is—"Little Wants Ad"—the beginning of many a big deal."

It's a very frequent occurrence to have a large sale of realty or important business changes result from a "Little Want Ad" that reaches an interested reader at a minimum expense.

The Want Columns are far-reaching in their influence—they may aid you in solving many a problem.

## QUARRELING CHIEFTAINS

Each Wants to Head Mexican Revolution

## THE AMBITION OF BLANCO

He Declines to Acknowledge the Claims of Madero, But Is Said to Want to Make Himself President of the Republic.

City of Mexico, Feb. 10.—The Mexican Central railroad has been repaired as far north as Ahumada, eighty-three miles below Ciudad Juarez, according to telegrams received by officials of the railroad today. Within a few days it is expected that train service can be resumed to the border.

Confirmation of the jealousy said to exist between Blanco and Orozco is contained in a special from El Paso quoting one L. F. Espinosa, who is said to have passed several weeks in the rebel camps. Blanco is assiduously anxious to become the leader of the revolution and both he and Orozco are anxious to pose as the head of the republic they hope to establish.

Espinosa is quoted as saying that among Blanco's men it is openly stated that Blanco himself would like to make himself military president of the republic. He is of the true revolutionary type, a law unto himself and acknowledges no one, least of all Francisco Madero.

EVERY LEADER FOR HIMSELF. El Paso, Feb. 10.—As additional evidence of the friction between the rebel leaders, a letter said to have borne the signature of Pascual Orozco, Jr., which was found recently in the pocket of a dead revolutionist. The letter was addressed to Francisco Salda, the rebel leader, and is as follows: "Last night I arrived at this place (Cerro Prieto) accompanied by 125 followers well armed, to lend you such little service as we are able. Of the leaders, J. L. Blanco, Jose Roscon Tena and Miguel T. Gonzalez, I would inform you as follows: Blanco went off in the direction of Temascalchic, disobeying my orders. We saw Tena in Rosario and had some very disagreeable words with him. But we should not feel discouraged on this account."

WANT OF COOPERATION. El Paso, Feb. 10.—Orozco and Casillas with 550 insurgents are still a few miles southwest of the city, scattered about the Rancho Flores where pasture for the horses can be found. Various unconfirmed reports of impending movements are current. Cooperation with General Blanco, who has thus far declined to operate jointly with Orozco, is still sought by the local junta, but apparently without success.

RECRUITS DISCOURAGED. Douglas, Ariz., Feb. 10.—The failure of Orozco to proceed with the plans for the capture of Juarez has deterred many Mexicans from crossing the border to join the rebels. Up to the day set for the attack there were numerous accessions to the insurgent ranks from this side of the line, but the drift stopped suddenly when it became known that Orozco had practically abandoned the attempt to take Juarez.

Jose Mayetorena of Guaymas has set up headquarters there as provisional governor of Sonora.

## REPORTED ATTEMPT UPON TORRES.

Douglas, Ariz., Feb. 10.—Mayor Sandoval of Nogales, Sonora, who is in constant communication with Torrell, declared in a message here today, that there is no truth in the report that an attempt had been made to assassinate General Lorenzo Torres, commander of the Mexican federal forces.

Comisario Vasquez of Agua Prieta and railroad officials at Nacozari have heard nothing of the wounding of Torres by one of his own men and do not credit the report.

## WAITING GAME AT CAMPO.

Governor Vega's Whereabouts Still Uncertain.

San Diego, Cal., Feb. 10.—From Campo on the Mexican border a report comes tonight, the ten men believed to be insurgents of a scouting party were seen ten miles east of that place today. Their presence so far from the point where the main body of rebels is believed to be concentrated, created an impression that the insurgents may have got into the rear of the federals.

During the day Lieutenant Drake commanding the American soldiers at Campo, was called upon for the first time to enforce the neutrality laws. Four men presumably federals crossed the line and entered Campo with a wagon and bought a large quantity of provisions. Lieutenant Drake seized the outfit and placed the four un-

der arrest. One admitted that he was a soldier from Vega's command but he denied that his companions were soldiers.

Drake sent the soldier over the border accompanied by an armed escort and at the same time he turned the wagon and its provisions and horses over to the other three men. With the soldier Drake sent word to the commander of Vega's forces that all Mexican soldiers in the future must remain below the line.

The rebel forces are strongly entrenched at Picacho. It is understood that they intend making a stand there and are awaiting the coming of the federals. Governor Vega is still missing but is thought to have gone to Ensenada.

## LOS ANGELES SUICIDE.

Thompson's Mind Shattered by Operation for Appendicitis.

Los Angeles, Feb. 10.—Andrew Thompson, an iron worker, was found dead in a shack in Agricultural park, a note beside the body reading: "Two physicians murdered me." The doctors named said they operated on him for appendicitis two years ago and believed the operation unhinged his mind. He had threatened to kill them. The police think he took poison. An autopsy will be held tomorrow.

## WEATHER TODAY.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Forecast for Arizona: Fair Saturday; Sunday fair in the south, rain or snow in the north.

## THE SLEEPLESS EYE OF THE GOVERNMENT

CAPTURE OF THE HUMBOLDT BULLION THIEF.

Secret Service Agents Have Barrett at Salt Lake.

Salt Lake, Utah, Feb. 10.—Three days of investigation of the record of a prisoner arrested on Monday of last August, on February 1 the secret agents of the government that the man is not Charles McCabe, the name he gave the police, but is in reality C. A. Barrett, who has been sought for months by federal authorities as the plunderer of the packets of registered mail and gold bullion shipped from Fairbanks, Alaska to Seattle in August. The treasure stolen in transit amounted to \$74,000.

The prisoner's wife was released yesterday by the police, an examination by secret service agents failing to show that she had any knowledge of McCabe's alleged connection with the robbery. It was stated that inasmuch as a part of the stolen bullion had been disposed of in California it would be arranged to have Barrett extradited to San Francisco.

Government detectives claim to have trailed Barrett through a dozen cities last August. On February 1 they learned of the arrival of McCabe and his wife in Ogden. The pair was followed to Salt Lake by a secret service agent, and a member of the local detective force. The couple on their arrival here went to a rooming house and there the detectives also made their residences. From an adjoining room their movements were watched. A visit to their room while they were asleep netted the officers a fully loaded automatic revolver, an electric searchlight and \$11 in money.

The bullion stolen was part of a shipment of \$112,000 consigned to the mint at San Francisco. It was shipped from the Washington-Alaska bank at Fairbanks, in two strong boxes. The treasure was taken to Seattle by the steamer Humboldt. At San Francisco it was discovered that one of the boxes had been plundered. Registered mail of the value of \$18,000 and \$50,000 in gold bullion was reported missing.

## MILLIONS WILL PERISH UNLESS QUICKLY RELIEVED

Horrifying Scenes in the Chinese Famine District.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Unless relieved, two million people of China will die of starvation. This calamity is predicted by American Consul General Wilder at Shanghai in a cable message received today by the American National Red Cross society. The consul general appeals for quick assistance or the suffering people may die in half a million dollars is needed immediately. There will be no crops until the end of May and Chinese relief is inadequate, he adds.

Wilder says the scenes in the famine district are horrifying. Children are being given away by the afflicted people. The dead lie by the roadside and the misery of the sufferers is being increased by the severe snow and cold.

The famine area stretches over a territory 300 by 150 miles. The Red Cross today cabled China saying that \$5,000 had been contributed by John D. Rockefeller.

## Come and Be Convinced

Great Reductions on Entire Stock of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, Hollow Ware and Flat Ware.

N. FRIEDMAN MANUFACTURING JEWELER 33 West Washington Street.

## ARNOLD CASE DEVELOPMENT

Young Griscom Mentioned With Missing Girl

## URNS UP IN NEW YORK

He Becomes the Target for Reporters and Process Server with an Ancient Claim—Public Knows Little More Than Before.

New York, Feb. 10.—Without luggage, which had been seized in debt proceedings, George C. Griscom, Jr., hurriedly left New York for Atlantic City at 3:02 o'clock this afternoon. He arrived from Italy only last night with the expressed purpose of aiding in the search for Dorothy Arnold, who he is confident is alive.

While his father was engaged in a series of conferences with the Arnold family and counsel today, the son stayed with his mother in their rooms at an apartment hotel all forenoon, practically in a state of siege. The hotel had a request from the Griscoms to deny any communication with them by newspaper reporters. Meanwhile, a process server waited in the hotel corridor. He represented a Fifth avenue haberdasher with a claim of \$250 for goods said to have been purchased by Griscom five years ago.

Abandoning hope of serving papers on Griscom in person, a blanket attachment was placed on all his baggage and he made the trip to Philadelphia with only the clothes he wore, except a few necessities he bought on the way to the station. The father and son left the hotel in a taxicab together. They dashed from the building, slammed the taxicab door and were whisked away to the Pennsylvania station, where the younger man sought police protection from the persistent reporters. The father returned to the hotel after seeing his son off, but refused to talk, either of his son's affairs or the conference which the father had with the Arnolds. The conference lasted three hours.

"So far as I know," said Francis R. Garven, counsel for the family, after the conference, "the case stands just where it did the day Dorothy disappeared."

Asked point blank: "Will your son marry Miss Arnold?" the elder Griscom replied: "I know of no wedding."

John Arnold, a brother of Dorothy, said after the conference today that from now on the family would act without the aid and advice of lawyers. He would not say whether this move means that the family is certain of her whereabouts.

## ON HIS OWN BUSINESS.

Atlantic City, N. J., Feb. 10.—George S. Griscom, Jr. of Pittsburgh, whose name has been linked with the disappearance of Miss Dorothy Arnold of New York, reached here at 6:20 tonight from New York. He went at once to a hotel, followed by almost a score of newspaper men. He refused to talk, but said he had nothing to do with the case, but was here on private business.

## DEAD NEWSPAPERMAN.

The Proprietor of the Oakland Tribune Died Last Night.

Oakland, Feb. 10.—William E. Dargie, proprietor of the Oakland Tribune, died at his home tonight after a lingering illness. Dargie returned some time ago from a trip to Japan for the benefit of his health and was apparently much improved.

Soon after he returned there was a relapse and for the past week he had been in a semi-conscious state, rallying feebly at times.

Dargie made his journalistic venture at the end of his Freshman year at the University of California, borrowing \$1,000 to buy the Tribune thirty-five years ago. He was then in his twenty-second year. Dargie was appointed postmaster at Oakland in 1882, serving one year. In 1888 he was elected state senator. He has been prominent in state politics all his life, as a republican.

## FISHERMEN SAVED.

Helsingfors, Finland, Feb. 10.—All the fishermen who have been adrift for several days on the ice flow outside Björko sound, for whose safety fears were felt, got ashore today near Yamburg.